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REMARKS

Claims 1-16 were presented for examination. The Examiner maintained the rejection of claims 1-16, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Burd et al. (United States Patent No. 6,792,607, hereafter "Burd"), in view of Marcos et al. (United States Patent No. 6,429,880, hereafter "Marcos"). Claims 1 and 8 have been amended. No claims have been added. No new matter has been added. Claims 1 and 8 are independent.

Applicants submit herewith a third supplemental information disclosure statement.

Rejection of Claims Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-16 were rejected as obvious over Burd in view of Marcos. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest each and every claim limitation.

Independent claims 1 and 8 as amended recite the element of an application comprising a plurality of components. As described by the specification, a component is an instance of an object within the application that is generated by the application. See Claims 1 and 8, and Specification, page 18, line 12-13, and page 19, line 4.

Argument

The Examiner admits that Burd does not teach (1) components, (2) generating a user-interface for an application program using a program independent from the application, or (3) inserting at least one element into the user interface. See Final Office Action, page 3. The Examiner relies on Marcos to address those deficiencies.

Marcos does not teach or suggest all the limitations in independent claims 1 and 8. In defining components, Marcos refers to Popp et al. (US Patent 6,249,291), which defines a component as a construct that can represent an entire page or some portion of a page and which may have resources associated with it. See Popp, col. 4, lines 42-47, and col. 17, lines 54-58. Components are generated in Marcos using a graphical user interface which includes an application window that is used to open, create, or delete components. See Marcos, col. 7, lines

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15-17. In contrast, in the claimed invention, an application comprises a plurality of components, components being instances of objects within the application, generated by the application. See Claims 1 and 8, and Specification, page 18, line 12-13, and page 19, line 4. In Marcos, a component is a self-contained module created by a user of a graphical user interface to define a web page. A self-contained module defining a web page created by a user of a user interface does not teach or suggest an instance of an object generated by an object-oriented application during execution of the application. A user creating a web page does not teach or suggest execution of an application and generation of an instance of an object in the application during execution.

Additionally, Marcos fails to teach or suggest an association between an element inserted into a user interface and a property within a component of an application, as required by the independent claims. In Marcos, a binding is a mapping between a variable or method declared in a component's script and an attribute of a dynamic definitional element of the component. (See Marcos, col. 10, lines 21-24). In the claimed invention, the association is not between a variable declared in an HTML script and an element in the HTML script but between an element in an user interface and a property of an instance of an object within an application – the association maps a path from the user interface element directly to the application. In Marcos, the mapping is from the user interface to a back-end state item, such as a variable, which is generated by a script in a module and *not* from the user interface to the module itself. Therefore, Marcos fails to teach or suggest all the limitations in independent claims 1 and 8.

With regard to independent claim 8, the Examiner further states that Burd teaches a property connector module independent from an application program. See Final Office Action, pages 5 and 6, citing Burd, col. 6, lines 60-66, and col. 7, lines 10-11. Burd describes responding to a client HTTP request by a plurality of handlers, the handlers instantiating one or more server-side control objects that access data stores to generate code with which the handler may respond to the HTTP request. See Burd, col. 6, lines 39-66. The handler is invoked to process a URL by accessing a either a static content resource or a dynamic content resource, processing the contents of the content resource and generating HTML code. See Burd, col. 6, lines 42-59. The handler may access a library to instantiate a server-side control object for processing user interface elements and generating HTML data. See Burd, col. 6, lines 60-66.

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Using a handler for processing an HTTP request and instantiating an object to access a database and generate web content responsive to a request by a client for web content handler directly or through the use of a server-side control object fails to teach or suggest a module inserting at least one element into a user-interface and associating at least one property path with the at least one inserted element, as required by independent claim 8.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that neither Burd nor Marcos teach or suggest all limitations of independent claims 1 and 8, or of dependent claims 2-7 and 9-16. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-16.

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CONCLUSION

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

CHOATE, HALL & STEWART LLP

John D. Lanza

Registration No. 40,060

Patent Group CHOATE, HALL & STEWART LLP Two International Place Boston, MA 02110 Tel: (617) 248-5000

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